

Nashville Patriot.

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LEWIS S. CAMP, Editor.

W. H. SMITH, Proprietor.

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

No. 16 Deaderick Street.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

BATTLE OF FISHING CREEK!

DEFEAT OF GEN. CRITTENDEN'S COMMAND!

DEATH OF GENERAL FELIX K. ZOLLICOFFER!

On Wednesday evening last General A. S. Johnson, telegraphed to Gov. Harris, from Bowling Green, that a Louisville paper of the 20th, that he had received, announced that our arms had met with a reverse in Kentucky, and that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER had been killed; and asking if the Governor had any information on the subject. This was the first intimation which had been received here of an engagement between Gen. Crittenden's command and the enemy. After it transpired yesterday morning, confirmation was received through a passenger on the steamboat Commerce, which arrived from the upper Cumberland, and also by a despatch from London to Orville Ewing, Esq., and subsequently by the following despatch from Capt. G. H. Monsarrat, commandant of the post at Knoxville, to Hon. Nell S. Brown:

KNOXVILLE, January 23, 1862.

Crittenden ordered an attack 10 o'clock, Saturday night, supposing the enemy only fifteen hundred strong. Our forces retreated in confusion across the river, losing horses, baggage, tents, &c. The Mississippi and Battle's Regiments fought bravely and sustained heavy loss. ZOLLICOFFER mistook Kentuckyans for our men, and was shot dead; Crittenden wounded; Carroll rallied the troops and fell back to entrenchments. Rutledge's battery lost, my battery and men reported safe.

G. H. MONSARRAT.

Later in the day, Private Morris of Col. McNairy's Battalion of Cavalry, arrived in this city, direct from Gen. Crittenden's command, and we ascertained through him some of the particulars of the engagement. It seems that Gen. Crittenden and ZOLLICOFFER learned on Saturday last that the enemy had thrown a force of three thousand men across Fishing Creek, leaving the remainder of his forces on the opposite side. The creek was much swollen by the recent heavy rains, and was difficult to cross. Gen. Crittenden, who was in command, determined to attack and cut off the enemy's advance, if possible, before they were reinforced. He accordingly ordered Gen. ZOLLICOFFER forward with his brigade Saturday night, following himself with the remainder of the army. At 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER discovered the enemy in large force—estimated at twenty thousand, the whole having succeeded in crossing the creek—and immediately in his front. The engagement was shortly commenced, and, in a short time, became general. It lasted for several hours, terminating in the defeat of our forces, who were driven back to their entrenchments, from which they were forced to retire at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After this the army fell back across the Cumberland under the lead of Gen. Carroll. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed early in the action.

Our informant states that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER mistook a Kentucky or Ohio regiment which had opened fire upon our forces for one of our regiments firing upon others through mistake, and galloped forward, with his staff, to order them to desist, not discovering his error till he was in their midst. He immediately drew his sword and dispatched the Colonel to whom he was about to give orders, when he was fired upon and fell pierced with many balls. Maj. Henry M. Fogg, of his staff, was wounded in the thigh; and Lt. R. B. Shields, another of his staff, was killed by his side. Maj. Fogg was borne from the field. His father received a dispatch yesterday that he had been left at Monticello, and was doing well. Mr. Morris does not believe that General Crittenden was wounded, as stated above by Capt. Monsarrat, as he was with him after the fight, saw no wound, and heard him make no complaint.

Col. Battle's 20th Tennessee, and Colonel Statham's 15th Mississippi, bore the brunt of the fight, and suffered severely—our chief loss being in these noble regiments. We can, of course, from these meagre data, form no accurate idea of the loss which we sustained in this battle, which, we think, from present accounts, is the heaviest loss which has yet befallen our arms. In addition to the dead above mentioned, we hear of Captain Dodson of the Hermitage Guards, Lieut. Peyton, of the Hickory Guards, Sergeant Gray, of the Sewanee Rifles, and Lieut. Col. Carter. The dead were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the enemy. Rutledge's battery of artillery was lost, together with the horses, tents, provisions, camp equipage, wagons, &c. The loss of these things was a very serious disadvantage to the army, as the country which they must fall back upon is almost entirely destitute.

We have no heart, at this writing, to speak becomingly of the gallant ZOLLICOFFER, and

those from this vicinity, who, on this occasion, have offered up their lives upon the altar of their country. The gloom which hung like a pall over the city yesterday, told painfully of the public sense of the loss.

Saddening as is the defeat, however, it should not—must not discourage. Let it rather nerve us to renewed effort, and prompt to more powerful exertions. To a brave people willing to die for a cause they have espoused, a transient defeat is but the passage and the path to victory. Let the reason of this disaster, which for a moment, by its sudden sharpness, seemed to still the heart, be signaled by the exhibition of an energy and power which shall retrieve it ten fold.

TENNESSEANS! the unholy tread of the usurper is perhaps already on your soil, and the blood of your brethren smokes to heaven for vengeance!

The Charleston Courier says: Having received and heard of many private letters referring to the Yankee reports of the origin of our great fire, we deem it proper to repeat our belief and conviction, after full inquiry, that there is no proof of any complicity on the part of servants. On the other hand, the devotion, and daring fidelity of the servants, and the free colored residents, were never exhibited so conspicuously as on that occasion.

A correspondent of a Baltimore paper states that it is the intention of old Abe to make Corcoran a Brigadier General, as soon as he is released. We hope so—the Colonel was made prisoner by a boy from North Alabama, and the same chap is anxious to "rise in business" and bring down a Brigadier. He, doubtless, has his eye on the degenerated Irishman.

A law exempting the property of all soldiers engaged in our war for independence from seizure and sale while enlisted in the service of the country, has been passed by the Legislature of Louisiana.

NASHUA, N. P.—As the name of this place frequently occurs in items of important news, it may be interesting to some of our readers to know its locality. It is the chief seaport town of the Bahama (British West India) Islands, lying opposite the Southern coast of Florida—being the capital of New Providence Island. It has a convenient harbor, opening into the main channel that makes in from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico through the Bahamas to the outer ocean. It is a town of considerable trade, possessing about 10,000 inhabitants.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: Where there is no slavery there is no rebellion. Those who deny that slavery is the pretext and cause of the rebellion, would do well to bear this simple fact in mind.

You would also do well to bear in mind that the rebellion is not of slaveholders against slaveholders, but against non-slaveholders for interfering with their rights and seeking to destroy the constitutional guarantees which protect them. Had there been none of this interference, there would have been no rebellion. You cannot suppress the rebellion by decreeing the extinguishment of slavery. You had better adopt our domestic institutions, and then, there being no cause for interference, we may listen, perhaps, to propositions looking to future brotherhood.

J. B. JONES, of the passport office, writes to the Richmond Examiner that the whole amount of contributions to the Confederate army in Virginia during the last three months has not fallen short of three millions of dollars. The subjoined list comprises almost exclusively the donations made to the army of the Potomac: North Carolina, \$325,417; Alabama, \$317,600; Mississippi, \$272,670; Georgia, \$244,885; South Carolina, \$137,206; Texas, \$87,800; Louisiana, \$61,950; Virginia, \$48,070; Tennessee, \$17,000; Florida, \$2,350; Arkansas, \$950. Total, \$1,515,998.

Gen. McCLELLAN.—We find the following in the Chicago Times of the 4th inst.: "The New York Herald's correspondent telegraphed on Friday evening last that Gen. McClellan is as active in mind as ever, but is not yet sufficiently strong physically to attempt to encounter the arduous duties he formally assumed. He regrets the unkind and unnecessary clamor of the day for a movement contrary to sound policy and good sense, and feels a self-confidence that in good time, not far off, the honest people will be satisfied, if the politicians are not.

The Post-Office Deficiency.

Congress is likely to reduce the rates of postage, if the deficiency in the post office can constitute any argument for such a reform. We learn that the post office receipts of the Confederate Government have fallen off about half a million of dollars, compared for a corresponding period of time under the old government, notwithstanding the exclusion of the franking privilege, the fact that since 1st of June last there have been more petty offices discontinued than established, and the amount of public and private correspondence induced by the war and incident to the army. The only explicable cause for this falling off of receipts, where all other causes have conspired to enlarge them, can be in the excessive rates of Confederate postage; the effect of high postal rates being always to diminish proportion to the increased rate, thereby reducing the revenue derived from this branch of the public service.

The Fight Near Prestonsburg.

ACCOUNT FROM A PARTICIPANT.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

The following letter, giving a partial account of the battle near Prestonsburg, Kentucky, was written for the Abingdon Democrat, by the junior editor of that paper, who was a participant in the fight, but the Democrat being temporarily suspended, it has kindly furnished us the letter for publication:

CAMP ON BEAVER CREEK, Jan. 13th, 1862.

For the last week we have been in the midst of stirring events. Last Sunday night our Colonel was notified by General Marshall that "the enemy are reported to be entering Paducah; put your regiment under arms quietly." We were not attacked there, however, and on Monday morning at two o'clock, orders were sent to cook all the provisions we had, and prepare to fall back. We did so, but our regiment was unable to leave camp until half past three o'clock, P. M., and only made some six miles; but such was the exorbitant condition of the roads, that all the trains did not get over until Tuesday night. We rested, therefore, during the day. Next morning we were aroused at two and a half o'clock, A. M., and were ordered to move, expecting to meet the enemy. We did not get under way, however, until 12 M. After marching a little over a mile, we were ordered to take to cover, as the enemy was in view. Accordingly, the 54th and 29th Virginia Volunteers, and Col. Williams' Kentucky Regiment formed with alacrity on a hillside under cover of a fence, while the cavalry galloped to the front. We had scarcely formed, however, when we were again ordered into line of march, the alarm turning out to be false. We then proceeded to the west fork of Middle Creek, where we remained in camp during the next day, Thursday.

Together with several others, your correspondent spent Thursday night at the house of Mr. George Spradlin, a short distance from the camp, and while at breakfast, on Friday morning, Mr. Spradlin came in and said, "Gentlemen, there are about forty men on the hill out here, and they ordered me to halt." The entire party then jumped up from the table, without the least ceremony, and made their way back to the camp, in safety, notwithstanding they were all fired upon by the Yankee pickets.

THE PICKETS.

When we reached the command, we found the forces forming in the forks of Middle Creek to give the enemy a reception, who were advancing in strong force. Capt. Jeffrey's artillery were placed in battery in the woods, supported by Col. Trigg's 54th Virginia regiment. Col. Moore's 29th Virginia regiment was thrown upon a hill east of the creek, and Col. Williams' Kentucky regiment occupied a higher hill, to the right of Moore's regiment.

After waiting patiently for an hour, the enemy were seen advancing up the valley of the creek, and scattering themselves upon a range of hills opposite our position.

About 1 o'clock, P. M., a small party of cavalry showed themselves immediately in front of the artillery, apparently reconnoitering our position. Capt. Holliday's company of Kentucky cavalry opened fire upon them, and then fell back, when a shell was thrown into their midst from one of our guns. The enemy immediately fell back—three saddles being empty. This may be regarded as the opening of the fight—the firing before having been confined to the pickets. The engagement soon became general along our whole line—the enemy seeking to dislodge us from our position on the hills. It would be unjust to them to say that they did not fight well. They made three distinct attacks upon our position—and were three times repulsed by our gallant fellows.

Colonel Moore's men stood like men veterans; and Colonel Williams' men like fighting men. Our gallant old Colonel Moore and Lieutenant Colonel Leigh were to be found all the time in the front of their men, encouraging them by word and deed to do their duty—and both made narrow escapes. Colonel Williams and Lieutenant Colonel May, of the Kentuckians, did their duty too like men. Indeed, all both officers and men, acquitted themselves well.

The fight lasted until about half-past four o'clock, P. M., with occasional interruptions. Our troops retained their position until after dark, when they fell back in good order—being compelled to do so to procure subsistence, the enemy having cut us off from our only mill.

Colonel Trigg's regiment was held as a reserve, and did not participate in the fight. The gallant fellows were anxious to do so, and were quite restive under the restraint. But as the enemy were repulsed without their assistance, they will have to earn their laurels upon some other field. They will do so as soon as an opportunity offers, for they are fully prepared to maintain the honor of Old Virginia.

So far as we have been able to learn, the enemy made no attempt to follow us. Their loss was greatly larger than ours; but what was its extent we have not been able to learn.

The reports of our officers will give all the particulars of the engagement which I have omitted. Particular incidents I must reserve until another time.

List of killed and wounded at the battle of Middle Creek.

Captain Bryant's Company, 29th Virginia Regiment. Killed—Privates, Oscar Pickett, John Pickett, Leftwich Patten, Wm. Bowers. Wounded—Privates, Joshua G. Montgomery, seriously; John Graham, through both thighs; Ivey Milton, slightly.

Capt. Jesse's Company. Killed—Private Stanford Jesse. Wounded—Geo. McRay, molar, of Russell, leg amputated; Wm. B. Roberts, slightly in foot.

Capt. Hale's Company. Wounded—Jesse Rees, in both thighs.

Capt. Horne's Company—Benj. Huddle slightly in hip.

Total, 5 killed; 7 wounded.

Col. Williams lost—killed and wounded. I have not been able to get their names.

A. A. B.

FIDDLE STRINGS VS. VERMICELLI.—A gentleman from the country (and of course not expected to know anything about the favorite food of the Italians) stepped into a grocery store in this city a day or two since, and inquired if he could get any fiddle strings? Seeing a box of vermicelli near by he picked up a bunch or two, and finding them very brittle, he said:

"Well, here's a lot of 'em, but what a pity they are all rotten!"—Argus Constitutional.

A Card from Brig. Gen. McCulloch.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig.

In your issue of yesterday there is a communication signed J. W. Tucker, in answer to which I think proper to make the following reply, which you will please give a place in your paper.

Your correspondent says: "With the exception of the battle of Springfield, not a sword has been drawn for the release of Missouri, except by her own sons." On the 4th of July, General Pearce, of Arkansas, and myself, with all the forces we could command, entered Missouri, marched to aid the Governor of the State in cutting his way through his enemies, capturing over one hundred of the enemy at Neosho, a point where we expected to attack Colonel Siegel with his whole command.

So much for his first assertion.

He further says, speaking of the battle of Oak Hills: "The Confederate commander was asked for the assistance of three regiments to pursue a defeated and disorganized foe, when 7,000 men and \$1,000,000 worth of property were within our reach, but Gen. Price asked in vain." Immediately after the battle was over, and in truth before all my forces had returned from the pursuit of the enemy, orders were issued for the wounded to be brought from the battle field, the dead to be buried, and the army to be ready to march after the enemy that night.

We did not march, for the want of ammunition. Several of my officers informed me (when they heard the order) that some of their men had fired their last cartridge at the enemy, as we had only twenty-five rounds to the man before the battle began, and no more within hundreds of miles. After a conference with Gen. Price, it was thought best to let well enough alone. As to being asked for three regiments, I have no recollection of any such request.

So much for his second accusation.

Now for his third complaint, in which he wishes to convey the idea that I had not, nor would not, aid Missouri with a man, a gun, or a percussion cap, and that I would not even protect Missouri from the Kansas Jayhawkers.

At the time Gen. Pearce, of Arkansas, and myself first entered Missouri, on the 4th of July, we landed General Price some six hundred and fifteen muskets. When our forces formed a junction at Cassville, Col. Hebert, of Louisiana, at my request, loaned a Missouri officer about one hundred muskets. I have several times since given the Missourians the last cap I could spare from my own command. Let those officers say how many of their muskets were returned. Gen. Pearce, I learned, recovered ten, whilst Col. Hebert was only able to get a portion of those he loaned.

Besides, it is a well known fact that the arms of our dead and wounded were taken from the battle field, nor did we get any of the small arms left by the enemy.

As to the Kansas Jayhawkers and our inglorious idleness! My mounted men gave protection to the whole country on the border of Missouri for one hundred miles north of the Arkansas line, from immediately after the battle of Oak Hills until October, when Gen. Price retreated from Lexington to that section of the State.

So much for these charges.

It will be remembered that I was assigned to the command of the Indian Territory, with orders to defend it from invasion from any quarter; consequently, my participation in the battle at Oak Hills was upon my own responsibility with a reliance of being sustained by my own government.

As to my men chafing, like a caged lion, to join the Missourians, I must say this is new to me. It might be supposed the Louisiana regiment was exceedingly anxious to march exposed to the sun and rain, with men covered with ninety-five tents taken from themselves by order of a Missouri General. These tents had the extra clothing of the men rolled in them, and were stored with a merchant in Cassville, at the time we marched upon Springfield, and were taken out of his possession by order of Brigadier General Parsons, conveyed on the same road with that regiment and not a word of them and their contents mentioned to me afterwards by any Missourian. If this was not enough to make that gallant Louisiana regiment chafe like a caged lion to go with Gen. Price, they only had to refer to his official report of the battle of Oak Hills, to see how completely they have been deprived of the glory of taking Col. Siegel's battle, which they did at the point of the bayonet.

As to the troops from Arkansas, they were likely to "chafe like a caged lion," because they were not permitted to go with their country rifles and shot guns and see how they handled the muskets they had borrowed and would not return.

Then there are the Texans! "They chafed like a caged lion," because they could not have an opportunity of capturing another flag and piece of artillery, to be appropriated by the Missourians, whilst they, (the Texans), were continuing to pursue the enemy.

Perhaps all these gallant men were likely to "chafe like a caged lion," because they could not march with men who took possession of every mill and blacksmith shop, in the surrounding country, and at the same time placed a guard over every store in Springfield, taking what they contained, and applying it to their own use; thus depriving these men of the chance of getting a change of linen, a pound of breadstuffs, or a horse shoe, until after their wants were supplied.

I greatly fear the effort of Mr. J. W. Tucker to disparage the gallant soldiers of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and to deprive them of their just share of the battle at Oak Hills, will add little to the good feeling which every good patriot should desire to see prevail among the soldiers of the different States at this time.

I have not thought proper heretofore to notice any of the misrepresentations going the rounds of the newspapers. First, because they had no responsible endorser, and secondly, because I hoped for the sake of harmony in a common cause, that there should be no war of words among ourselves, when the enemy were to be met with the sword.

This hope has failed, and I am compelled to notice this publication lest my silence be construed as an admission of the truth of Mr. Tucker's statement—it being well known that I was in Richmond at the time his communication was published. In conclusion permit me to warn my countrymen, and to beg of them not to put too much reliance in sensational articles, written and published for effect. Up to the present time the country knows little of what has been done in Missouri.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, BEN. MCCULLOCH.

Richmond, Jan. 17th, '62.

By Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to the Nashville Patriot.

Defeat of Gen. Crittenden—Death of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

RICHMOND, Jan. 23.—The flag of true brought to Norfolk yesterday Northern papers of the 20th and 21st, but the news reached Richmond too late last night to send it South. The Philadelphia Press of the 21st reports the defeat of ZOLLICOFFER on the 19th inst., at Somerset, Ky., by the Federals. ZOLLICOFFER was killed, and his body is in the possession of the Federals. Balle Peyton, Jr., is also among the killed. The Confederates lost two hundred and seventy-five killed and wounded, and they are reported to have deserted their entrenchments on Sunday. The battle lasted all of Saturday. The Federals lost seventy-five men in the Tenth Indiana regiment. Their other losses are not reported.

LATER.—Further intelligence received here confirms ZOLLICOFFER's defeat and death.

Gen. Crittenden was in command, and with eight regiments attacked the Federals in a strong position at Fishing Creek, and was repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed, and on his death, the army became confused and utterly routed, losing all their artillery, baggage, equipments, &c. The probable loss of the Confederates is five hundred killed and wounded. A dispatch from Dr. Chaille, of New Orleans, who is a member of Crittenden's staff, says the Confederate army is now in full retreat on Knoxville.

Virginia Senators.

RICHMOND, Jan. 22.—Nothing is known as to the proceedings of Congress to-day.

The Virginia Legislature has been principally occupied in talking about the election of Confederate States Senators. The House of Delegates favored going into the election to-day, but the Senate proposed to postpone the election until the 4th of February. A joint committee has been appointed to report upon the matter by noon to-morrow.

More Stone Vessels Sunk.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 23.—A private letter from Charleston says five stone vessels were sunk in the channel yesterday by the Federals.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—The Savannah Republican of this morning learns that the statement of Federal vessels being up Broad River is incorrect.

Evacuation of Manassas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Confederates have evacuated Manassas and fallen back to protect the seaboard line from an attack.

Jim Lane.

Lane, of Kansas, told Gen. McClellan (at Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian country) that he will stay all the while and give their lanes to the loyal blacks. Lincoln heard the conversation.

Mutiny in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The operatives in the Philadelphia Navy Yard are reported mutinous, because their hours of labor have been increased and their pay diminished. A concerted strike is expected.

Public Men in Washington Favor a Separation.

Forney says there are public men in Washington who favor a peaceful and prompt separation from the Confederate States, and that there is a co-operating party in the Free States.

The Prussian Minister has received an official dispatch from Berlin, announcing the opinion of the Prussian Government that the seizure of Mason and Sillwell is unjustifiable.

Federals Defeated by Jeff Thompson.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—The Federals were recently defeated by Jeff Thompson near Iron-ton.

The Federals expect an early attack from Jeff Thompson at Pilot Knob.

Richmond, Jan. 23.—The New York Evening Post of the 20th says the funds are dull in consequence of the Burnside expedition.

No tidings had been received at the North from the Burnside expedition.

Active movements were going forward in Washington, and numbers of field batteries were being sent off.

The following passengers arrived at Norfolk yesterday under a flag of truce: Mrs. Julia A. Doon and three children, of Savannah, Ga., and John L. Hart, of the Pittsylvania Dragons, having been released on parole.

PARIS, Tenn., Jan. 22.—It is reported that on Saturday afternoon ten Federal regiments of infantry and 1,800 cavalry, with thirty pieces of artillery went to Murray, Ky., and took possession of the Court House, and destroyed the papers in the Clerk's office. They also released six negroes from jail.

At the same time 6,000 Federals landed from their gunboats at Highland.

It is understood that a Federal force of 30,000 will rendezvous at Murray.

On Tuesday the Federals took possession of Boydsville, eighteen miles northwest of Paris.

Our scouts have been within a few miles of the Federal camps. They report that the Federals are stalling mules, stock, provisions, teams, negroes, money and jewelry.

Probable attack on Fort Henry by the Federals.

The inhabitants in the vicinity of the Federal camps report that a body of Federals had gone toward Fort Henry Monday night,

with the intention of attacking that fort. Firing was heard here to-day in that direction. The bridges between Murray and Fort Henry have been destroyed, the navigation of the river obstructed, and the heavy rains and had roads will prevent the Federals progressing.

There is great excitement here, and many families who are slaveholders, are leaving. It is reported that Fort Henry has been reinforced, and will be able to hold out against an attack from the Federals. Big events are expected in a few days.

Virginia Confederate States Senators.

RICHMOND, Jan. 23.—R. M. T. Hunter was to-day elected Confederate States Senator by the Virginia Legislature on the first ballot, by a very large majority, and Wm. Ballard Preston was elected on the second ballot.

New Advertisements.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

WALTER KESSE, Sole Lessee & Manager.

Friday Eve., Jan. 24th, 1862.

To commence with

THE MARBLE HEART;

OR

The Sculptor's Dream.

Overseen by the...

To conclude with

PERFECTION.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Open 6 M.; commence at 7.

ADMISSION TO SEE THE TIMES.—Parquet and Dress 50 cts. Gallery 25 cts. Colored Gallery 25 cts. Colored Boxes 50 cts.

No extra charge for reserve seats. Jan 21

To the Creditors of Albert G. Payne, Deceased.

A BILL having been filed in the Chancery Court at Nashville, by E. F. Mulloy, Administrator of Albert G. Payne, dec'd, against the heirs and creditors of same—the object of which is to have the estate of Albert G. Payne administered therein as insolvent. It is ordered that publication be made in the Nashville Patriot for thirty days, giving notice to all persons who may be creditors of said Albert G. Payne, or otherwise interested in his estate, to come forward on or before the 1st of March, 1862, at said Chancery Court, and exhibit their claims, and have themselves made parties to said suit.

JAN 21-12 J. E. CREAVES, C. & M.

FINE CLOTHING AT COST!

Consisting of

French Cassimere Coats, Pants,

Vests, &c., &c.

No. 56, College St., Nashville, Tenn.

COME ONE, COME ALL,

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS.

JAN 21-12 R. W. ROSE.

Come and Get Your Money

All those Cooks and Laborers that worked at a Garrison's Hospital from the 1st of November until the 1st of December, 1861, can get their money by calling this week at my Book Bindery, on Deaderick street, No. 19, up stairs.

JAN 21-12 JOHN C. REHR.

Nashville, Edgefield & Kentucky

RAILROAD.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1862.

Trains will Run as Follows:

MEMPHIS EXPRESS—runs daily—makes connection at Clarksville with Stage Line to Hopkinsville; at Ten-nessee River Crossing with Steam-boat line to Fort Henry and other points; at McKenna with Nashville and Northwestern Railroad; at Humboldt with Mobile and Ohio Railroad; at Memphis with Mississippi and Tennessee and Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, arrives in Nashville daily at 11:30 A. M.

Freight Train leaves Nashville Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon. Arrives Friday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1:30 P. M. Through tickets for sale at the Ticket Office in College Street Depot, for Memphis, Humboldt, Hickman, Columbus, Jackson, Mobile, New Orleans and other places.

JAN 21-12 A. ANDERSON, Receiver.

A Pointer Lost.

STOLEN or stolen from the owner, a pointer pup, named "Ponto." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving him at the Post Office.

JAN 18-12

M. SCHECK,

SILK AND WOOLEN DYER.

Has removed from Cedar Street, to BROAD STREET, Third door from corner of Summer.

All work done promptly and neatly.

JAN 19-12

DR. COLEMAN'S